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ABSTRACT

This paper is an annotated bibliography on return migration from the mainland United States to Puerto Rico. An introduction defines the term "return migration" in the specific context of the Puerto Rican community. The introduction is followed by the bibliography, which lists and summarizes research studies and works dealing with demographic data and historical/philosophical information useful to those seeking to review the literature on return migration. Altogether, 63 works in Spanish and English are included and are listed alphabetically by author. The annotations vary in length from three lines to two or three paragraphs. (CG)

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A N N O T A T E D B I B L I O G R A P H Y O N

Return Migration to Puerto Rico

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Introduction

Migration is both an everyday and a unique reality of a representative group of Puerto Ricans. Puerto Rican migrants constitute a mobile population, who settle and resettle, either on the mainland or in Puerto Rico, quite frequently.

Puerto Ricans began to move to the mainland United States early in the twentieth century. This flow, from Puerto Rico to the mainland peaked in 1952, when net migration surpassed 52,000 arrivals to the United States. Beginning with 1965, however, there was an increase in the number of Puerto Ricans returning to Puerto Rico from the United States. By 1969, for the first ime since the Great Depression, more people went to Puerto Rico than came to the United States. Current data show that the trend back to the Island is continuing.

During the 1970's, the Island of Puerto Rico received thousands of migrating Puerto Ricans who were born or raised on the mainland. The 70's was not a good decade for the United States and the migration of Puerto Ricans to the mainland reversed itself. Much of this migrating population consisted of second or third generation Puerto Ricans, with limited or nonexistent Spanish-speaking ability, who often find academic

and social problems as severe as those faced by earlier non-English speaking pupils in New York City.

Return Migrant: A Definition

The term "return migrant" requires a redefinition that offers an objective and reliable perspective. These individuals are not a homogeneous, marginalized group. The return migrant youth is defined in the literature as a person of Puerto Rican parentage, who was born either in the United States or on the Island, and who has returned to Puerto Rico to reside. Cintron & Vales, 1975 categorized the return migrants into two groups: 1) those who return to their place (or their parent's place) of origin and reinforce their cultural values and ties and reflect a stronger need for a Puerto Rican identity; 2) those who return, but cannot adapt totally; and spend a great amount of time travelling back and forth without solving the dilemma of being Puerto Rican or being from Puerto Rico (circular migration).

Bonilla and Colon (1979) cited Soto's description of a returnee's migration in which he said:

> "Though this young hero is among those who left Puerto Rico against their will (as a child) and wants passionately to reassemble his family and make a fresh start there, he finds no resolution on return to Puerto Rico but flight to the U. S....The young people of his age that he encounters on the university campus who look and dress like him, and speak in a similar admixture of English and Spanish, are too wrapped up in their own world even to acknowledge his friendly overtures."

This is the common and popular definition of a returnee: it is also a superficial and simplistic one.

The literature that describes the socio-educational phenomena of migration can be categorized into three types: statistical information, research studies or documents, and opinionary information. Part of this literature is unpublished or is loose information. The unpublished information can be found in the original report of the agency that sponsored the study. The loose material can be found in the private institutions which dissemiante such information. In many instances, this literature is not available in libraries or research centers, although the content might be valuable for prospective researchers or analysts.

There is a scarcity of bibliographies or suggested readings to help prospective researchers in the initial stage of researching specific aspects of Puerto Rican return migration. At the present time, there is no comprehensive bibliography (even less, an annotated bibliography) that covers the topic of return migration. There is also a scarcity of publications which present a comprehensive review of the literature simultaneously. This annotated bibliography is an attempt to list and summarize research studies, demographic data and historico/philosophical information that may be useful in reviewing the literature on return migration.

Annotated Bibliography

1. Aponte, Toro, Roberto. "Los Boricuas que Vuelven." El Nuevo Día. Jueves, 30 de Nov., 1978. pp. _____.

The people of Puerto Rico should accept these groups of mainland Puerto Ricans. They are coming back looking to solve their political and psychological anxieties.

2. Arocha, Z. "Los Nuyoricans", El Nuevo Día. (April 13, 1980). pp. 4-9.

This article describes some of the problems or conflicts shared by Puerto Rican migrants: competition for jobs, language differences, attitudes and values.

3. Badillo, Americo, Kionghee, Min, Macisco, John and Powers, Mary. "A Note on Return Migration to Puerto Rico." In Proceedings of the American Statistical Association. Social Statistics Section, 1975, pp. 289-294.

This paper examines the extent of return migration to Puerto Rico based on data from the 1980 Census. The addition of new questions to the 1970 Census of Puerto Rico permits a more detailed analysis than was possible in the past. In addition to the traditional five-year fixed interval question, persons five years old and over, who were residents of Puerto Rico in 1970, were asked whether they resided in the United States for six months of more between 1965 and 1970. These who did, were further asked to report the year they returned to Puerto Rico, and how long they stayed in the United States the last time they were there. Thus, by using the new question, a part of the migrant population which was not counted in the past, is identified.

The obvious question is whether the newly identified part of the migrant population differs from the part that is identified by the traditional five-year question. This paper presents a description of the return migration and the characteristics of the migrants based on both the traditional and the new question. Data were obtained from the combined 3 percent Public Use Sample of the 1970 Census of Puerto Rico.

This return migration may be an indicator of changes in the prevailing socio-economic conditions both in the United States and in Puerto Rico. In New York City for example, there was a net increase of 110,100 jobs during the years 1964-1967, but four out of five of these were in white collar occupations. Conversely there has been a steady decline since 1950 and substantial loss of factory jobs in New York, especially in the industrial sector in which Puerto Ricans have been heavily concentrated. Given the occupational characteristics of the return migrants, this population may be considered part of the labor reserve in the North-eastern United States and Puerto Rico. Such reserves play an important role in the fluctuations, character and composition of the labor force in these markets. The differentials within the same stream are most likely reflections of the impact of socio-economic transformation on different sectors of a given migrant population.

4. Bonilla, Frank and Colón, Héctor. "Puerto Rican Return Migration in the 70's "Migration Today. Vol. VII, No. 2 (April 1979). pp. 7-12.

This paper presents a philosophical overview of the history of Puerto Rican migration. According to the authors, the return to Puerto Rico in the 1970's springs from the sedimentation of a long historical process, a prolonged circulation of workers, a changing structure of control, and an advanced domination and absorption. Migration added little, if anything, to the later chances of employment and higher earnings for most workers especially the unskilled and women. The authors concluded that the final return is mystic. It gives meaning to what might otherwise be meaningless. It is the stuff of longing and prayers. But it is also mystic in the sense that, as imagined, it never happens. There is no final return,

The thesis of the authors is that Puerto Ricans, and notably those who have been a part of the migration process, have a long experience of struggle. The crumbling of the myth of return does not mean that the dream will die, but that its romantic and bourgeois content will be more clearly exposed.

Cafferty, Pastora. "Puerto Rican Migration: Its Implication for Bilingual Education" So Ethnicity: 2, March, 1975. pp. 52-65.

Evidence is cited to indicate that the ebb and flow of migration between Puerto Rico and the Mainland results in ever increasing numbers of Puerto Rican children being the outcasts of two monolingual educational systems, each of which denies them their complex identity. The establishment of bilingual education programs is advocated in both the Commonwealth and the Mainland as a matter of national policy.

7. Campos, R. and Flores, A. "Migración y Cultura Nacional Puertorriguena". In Identidad Nacional y Clases Sociales. Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. Editorial Huracán. 1979.

   The authors' thesis is that over the course of Puerto Rican history, it is the class division of the national culture since the turn of the century, and the large scale emigration of Puerto Ricans to multinational working class settings in the United States since World War II, which represents the main events underlying the contemporary redefinition of Puerto Rican identity.

8. Carrasquillo, Angela and Carrasquillo, Ceferino. The Neorican: Unwelcomed in Two Worlds. New York: Ediciones Puerto Rico de Autores Nuevos: 1979.

   Neoricans go to Puerto Rico in search of their cultural roots. There is an increasing desire among second and third generation Puerto Ricans to know more about their ancestors, their culture, and their mother tongue. These Puerto Ricans make plans to go to Puerto Rico forever, and become "real" Puerto Ricans.

   When many Neoricans return to Puerto Rico they find that since they do not speak Spanish well, and the Puerto Ricans do not speak English, there is no real communication between the groups and the returnees are not welcomed.

9. Carrasquillo, Angela and Carrasquillo, Ceferino. Puerto Rican Return Migrant Youth. Columbia University, New York, NY: Clearinghouse in Urban Education. (June, 1983). 12pp. (ED 023 017)

   This paper summarized the demographic data and demonstrated behavior of Puerto Rican return students in schools in Puerto Rico. It also described the Islanders' attitudes toward return migrant youth. The authors see migration as a positive sociological phenomenon, circular or return. The authors theorized that once return migrant youth establish themselves in Puerto Rico, they go beyond those specific traditional views of culture, traditions and attitudes attributed to islanders; but they also go beyond those idealistic conceptions of what they imagined and what they found.

10. Cintrón, Celia and Valés, Pedro. Social Dynamics of Return Migration for Puerto Rico. Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico: University of Puerto Rico, Social Science Research Center, (ED 126 192), 1975.

    The sociological elements associated with the process of return migration such as the motivations responsible for, or associated not only with return migration but with the migration process in general,

are addressed in this investigation. Among the questions that guide the research problem are the following: What is the meaning of migration and of return migration?; what comparisons can be made with the way of living, SES, and occupational status at the different stages of the migrants, such as before the first trip, during migration, last trip, and on return to Puerto Rico?; and, what motivated the migrants to leave Puerto Rico in the first place and to return at last? Among the findings are the following: out of 236 subjects, 120 are males and 116 females with ages ranging from 14 to over 65 years.

11. Clarence Watkins, Donald D. "Toward a Balance Sheet of Puerto Rican Migration. New York. (1966) 106pp. (ED 016 720)

Patterns of migration within Puerto Rico and to and from the United States are examined in depth in this discussion. Such problems as the high mobility of Puerto Rican school children in the United States (New York especially) and Puerto Rican employment patterns are elaborated in the discussion, and data on the "selectivity process" in migration is presented. It is felt that migration offers the Puerto Rican and his family more economic and social opportunities than they had previously. Moreover, there are gains for the area migrated to as well as for the area from which the migrant has departed because of a redistribution of manpower according to supply and demand. A critically annotated bibliography of books, essays, reports, speeches, and surveys is included. (This article is published in "Status of Puerto Rico--Selected Background Studies, for the United States-Puerto Rico Commission of the status of Puerto Rico," Washington, D.C. United States Government Printing Office, 1966.)

12. Cordasco, Francesco and Bucchioni, Eugene. The Puerto Rican Experience: A Sociological Sourcebook: Totowa, New Jersey: Littlefield Adams and Company. 1973.

This documentary sourcebook addresses the needs of Spanish-speaking students who sought a convenient sourcebook which afforded an overview of the Puerto Rican mainland experience (with some notice of the island backgrounds), essentially compact, but dimensionally comprehensive. It is intended as a classroom text (in a wide range of classes, e.g., urban, sociology, ethnic relations, and minority groups in the United States). It also addresses a broad readership which wishes to place the Puerto Rican experience in meaningful perspectives. Part I, "The Island Background", provides a politico-economic-cultural kaleidoscope of island life (at best, a miniscule social portrait deriving from the huge literature noted above) and is intended as a background against which the mainland experience is to be understood. Part II, "The Migration", brings together data for a correct appraisal of the phenomenon, including return migration.

Part III, "Life on the Mainland: Conflict and Acculturation", furnishes multi-dimensional perspectives on the mainland experience, with particular notice of the restiveness and new awareness of needs translated into the postures of defiance, e.g., The Young Lords Party and the politicization of the mainland experience in schools, the most sensitive of the social institutions.

13. Department of Public Instruction, "Estudio sobre Estudiantes Procedentes de Estados Unidos." Hato Rey: Centro de Información, Dirección General de Planificación, Información y Desarrollo Educativo. (Mayo, 1978). pp. 15.

This report was prepared by the Department of Public Instruction of Puerto Rico. During the school year 1977-78, the Department of Public Instruction served 718-727 students from Kindergarten to 12th grade. Of the total registration figures, 67,391 (9.2%) had lived in the United States for some time: of these 11,517 (17%) had lived for three years or fewer in the United States, and 55,874 (83%) had lived here for more than three years.

Of the total of 67,391 students who have lived in the United States, 22,883 (34.0%) were born in Puerto Rico and moved to the United States; 44,197 (65.5%) were born in the United States, and 311 (.5%) were born in another country.

The census showed that the majority of the children who returned to Puerto Rico were born in the mainland and lived the first years of their lives in the American culture, resulting in cultural characteristics different from that of the native Puerto Ricans.

14. Dossick, Jesse J. "Doctoral Research on Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans". New York: New York University, School of Education: 1967.

An unannotated list of some 320 dissertations from mainland universities dealing primarily with island Puerto Ricans. The list is arranged in groups according to doctoral fields. Some 20 entries are found under "Language in Education."

15. Díaz-Perez, G. "Return Migration to Puerto Rico: Its Implications for Education." Unpublished qualifying paper for the Graduate School of Education: Harvard University, 1981.

This paper discusses some of the conflicts faced by Puerto Ricans who return to Puerto Rico and their implications for education. According to the author, the non-migrant students; and some Puerto Rican teachers consider returnee students aggressive. Return migrant students tend to question the bureaucratic manner in which the school system functions.

16. Fernández-Cintrón, C. and Vales-Hernandez, P. Return Migration to Puerto Rico. Centro de Investigaciones sociales, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. 1975.

This article describes some of the demographic characteristics of return migrants as a Puerto Rican born on the Island and of Puerto Rican parents, who had lived outside his/her country for three months or more.

17. Fermaint, Aida M., Rosario Ramón and Segarra, Maria. La adaptación del Migrante a Su Regreso a Puerto Rico. Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, University of Puerto Rico. School of Social Work, Master Degree Thesis.

18. Fitzpatrick, Joseph. Puerto Rican Americans: The Meaning of Migration to the Mainland. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1971.

The meaning of the Puerto Rican migration can be initially understood only by perceiving it as a continuation of the experience New York City has always had with newcomers. The focus of this study is the quest of the Puerto Ricans for identity. This is the feature of their migration which they share most intimately with all other immigrant groups. And yet the aspect in which their experience both on the island before they come, and in New York, is unique.

19. Flores, Juan; Attinasi, John, and Pedraza, Pedro. "La Carreta Made a U-Turn: Puerto Rican Language and Culture in the United States" Daedalus, (Spring, 1981), pp. 193-217.

This paper presents a socio-linguistic study and critical interpretation of the book of poems La Carreta Made a U-Turn by Tato Laviera. The authors used this book to present their views about which numerous aspects of Puerto Rican culture ultimately turned.

20. Friedman, R. "Students back from the States find a Cold Shoulder" The San Juan Star. (August 24, 1980). pp. 1 and 26.

This article describes some of the conflicts Puerto Rican migrants begin to experience and their causes among islanders including among others, the competition for jobs, differences in languages, attitudes and values brought by the newcomers.

21. Friedman, Robt!"Neoricans in program to "Adjust" to island life." The San Juan Star. (April 26, 1982). pp. 6.

The article emphasizes that Puerto Rico will receive more return migrant students as their parents are replaced in the domain of work by technological advances.

22. Friedman, Roberto. "The Neoricans Problem Test Island Teachers." The San Juan Star. Portofolio, (April 12, 1976), pp. 1.

This article describes cultural, linguistic and psychological characteristics of neorican students.

23. González-Barcárcel, Sonia. "The Effects of Migration on the Puerto Rican Self-Concept." pp. 36. M. S. Thesis, Queens College of the City of New York, May, 1977. (ED 187 816)

After reviewing literature on Puerto Rican immigration and the mental health of Puerto Ricans residing in the mainland U. S., this paper describes a study conducted to determine the effects of migration on the self concept of forty young adult Puerto Ricans. Subjects were selected from an alternative high school in the Bronx, New York, and were administered the Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale in both English and Spanish. Nine measures of self concept were obtained. Data were analyzed by gender and by language dominance. No significant differences were found between English dominant and Spanish dominant subjects on any of the measures. However, on the "sensitive to criticism index" males reported themselves to be less sensitive to criticism than females. It was concluded that intercultural misunderstanding, and not migration, is responsible for problems in self esteem among Puerto Ricans.

24. Goldberg, Gertrude S.; Gordon, Edmund, W. "Puerto Rican Migrants on the Mainland of the U. S." Yeshiva University, 1968, New York, NY: Eric Clearinghouse for Urban Disadvantaged. 12 pp. (ED 021 941)

This bulletin on the Puerto Rican migrant consists primarily of a review of research which examines the social science literature dealing with the island background of the Puerto Rican immigrant as well as his life on "La Vida", which questions whether the family described by Lewis is representative of slum dwellers in urban San Juan who migrate to the mainland. Also included in the bulletin is a brief review of Piro Thomas's "Down These Mean Streets", a book that describes the experiences of a Puerto Rican youth growing up in the Spanish Harlem area of New York City. An annotated bibliography of the Puerto Rican population and a list of reviews of "La Vida" are also presented.

25. Herrera, Diane. "Puerto Ricans in the United States: A Review of the Literature." Austin, Texas: Dissemination Center for Bilingual Bicultural Education, (November, 1975). (ED 108 438).

This bibliography of 2,155 items is a resource book intended for educators. It provides up-to-date information on current advances in bilingual education as well as information on the historical, economic, sociological and anthropological aspects of Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans and other minority groups. Emphasis is on testing, cognitive style and teacher training. Many of the entries are annotated. Part 1 is a listing of other bibliographies. The entries in Part 2 are concerned with the Puerto Rican child in the American educational system.

26. Kavestsky, Joseph. "The Return Migrant Student: Questions and Answers. El Sol. (April, 1978) p. 11-17.

The article emphasized that Puerto Rico will receive more return migrant students as their parents are replaced in the domain of work by technological advances.

27. Kritz, Mary M., et al, eds. Global Trends in Migration: Theory and Research on International Population Movements. Staten Island, New York: Center for Migration Studies, 1981.

The papers in this volume have been arranged into three sections. Part One examines how political, economic and social structures, both at the national and international level, shape current international migration patterns and policies. Part Two examines current international migration trends, magnitude, and policies in six geographic regions. In Part Three, issues raised by the settlement and incorporation of migrants into host societies are considered.

28. Lindorf, Dave. "The New Wave From Puerto Rico". Daily News. New York. (May 17, 1982). pp. 12-13.

These reports emphasize the phenomenon of a new wave of immigration, a flood of immigrants from Puerto Rico. It is theorized that many of these newcomers are skilled workers and professionals.

29. Lopez, Adalberto et al., eds. Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans: Studies in History and Society. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1974.

The essays in this volume deal with the following critical issues and questions: 1) The emergence of imperialism and its impact on the Puerto Rican structure. What classes developed or failed to develop? What kind of "political class" emerged to direct the process of externally based growth? 2) The economic and social significance of "industrialization" through dependency. What was its impact on the labor force, social welfare income distribution and development?

30. Macisco, John. "Assimilation of Puerto Ricans on the Mainland: A Socio-Demographic Approach". International Migration Review 2. 1968. pp. 21-39.

The purpose of this paper is to describe the social and demographic characteristics of Puerto Ricans on the U. S. mainland, and the direction of change between the first and second generation of Puerto Ricans. Most of the data comes from the 1960 Census. First and second generation Puerto Ricans are compared in regard to (1) education, (2) age, (3) labor force status, (4) income, (5) occupation, (6) age at first marriage, (7) per cent of out-group marriages, and (8) fertility. The total U. S. population was arbitrarily selected as the standard. It was discovered that second generation Puerto Ricans are younger, have more schooling, are less likely to be unemployed, have higher incomes, are employed in higher status occupations, marry earlier, tend to marry non-Puerto Ricans in greater proportions and have fewer

children thatn first generation Puerto Ricans. An exception is that second generation females have higher incomes and lower fertility rates than U. S. females, which may indicate that the traditionally dominant role is being weakened by the women's role as wage earner and that they are adjusting more effectively to mainland patterns. In short, except for the one point noted above, from first to second generation, the Puerto Ricans have moved in the direction of the total U. S. population.

31. Macisco, John. "Duration of Residence and Participation in High and Low Wage Occupations: Puerto Rican Men, New York City, 1970." Proceedings of the American Statistical Association. Social Statistics. 1980, pp. 376-38

This paper examines the relationship between duration of residence in the Continental United States and the extent to which the labor force activity of 25-44 year old male Puerto Ricans was located within the "high-wage" sectors of the New York City labor market. The author asks whether duration of residence in the Continental United States has a direct relationship to the participation of Puerto Rican men in the New York City labor market. The researcher investigated the labor market distribution of the migrant subpopulations through the use of a technique designed to recombine the available labor market data into high-and low-wage sectors and thus establish a general distribution of each of the Puerto Rican subpopulations.

This research showed that the Puerto Rican male migrant is over-represented within the low-wage sector of the labor market and that this representation does not appear to be affected by duration of residence for the Puerto Rican born subpopulations. In addition, the employment instability, the sex ratios, the high rates of nonearnings, and the median earnings ratios of the secots were supportive of both the operationalization of the sectors and the suggested marginal position of the Puerto Rican men in the labor market.

32. Martínez, Cristina. "Return Migration to Puerto Rico: A Profile". Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, University of Pittsburg. 1982.

In this pilot study the author analyzed the attitudes of return-migrants to Puerto Rico and attempted to construct a profile of these particular social factors.

Chapter VI, "Conclusions," reveals the complexity of the process of social insertion and suggests the need for in-depth research to get hold of this complicated phenomenon. Returnees are social actors who have developed a neither-nor identity forged in a tridimensional interaction: first, in their own social world; second, in a world alien to them; third, in a world which, in spite of their belief, ceased to be their own from the very moment they abandoned it.

33. Martinez, Ruth E. Socioeconomic Reintegration of Return Migrants to Puerto Rico. New York: Columbia University. Unpublished Dissertation, 1982.

34. McDougall, George. "The Nuyoricans", The San Juan Star, Saturday, July 19, 1980.

This article describes sociological and psychological characteristics of the nuyorican (a term derived from "New York Puerto Rican"). The reporter describes the nuyorican as "a person of Puerto Rican ancestry who has lived for many years on the mainland and has in the process assimilated many traits which islanders usually identify as North American."

35. Maldonado, A. W. The Migration Reverses", The Nation, Vol. 198 (March 16, 1964). pp. 255-257.

The author expresses the opinion that in none of the three cases the role that race attitudes played in the success or failure of the migration has been assessed or investigated.

36. Mintz, Sidney W. "Puerto Rican Migration: A Three-Fold Comparison", in E. Fernandez Mendez, ed. Portrait of a Society. Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico: University of Puerto Rico, 1972.

This article presents three migration movements of Puerto Ricans: to Hawaii, to St. Croix and to New York City. The Puerto Ricans who migrated to Hawaii, migrated because of economic reasons. Those who migrated to St. Croix had economic difficulties in Puerto Rico, but have done very well. Those who migrated to New York City migrated mainly because of economic reasons.

37. Myers, George C. and Masnick, George. "The Migration Experience of New York Puerto Ricans. A Perspective on Return". International Migration Review. Vol. 2. 1968, pp. 80-90.

In this article, Puerto Ricans who indicated that they would like to return to the island and Puerto Ricans who indicated that they intend to remain on the mainland are compared as to factors that relate to that choice, such as residence and return visits to Puerto Rico.

38. Nieves, Falcón, Luis. El Emigrante Puertorriqueño. Rio Piedras: Editorial Edil. 1975.

This is a study of important components of the Puerto Rican migration: the Puerto Ricans who migrate to the United States in certain months of the year to work on the farms. This book analyzes the following aspects: 1) an analysis of the historical Puerto Rican migration 2) a description of the emotional and physical climate surrounding the workers. 3) a description of the perception of the surrounding community towards the workers. 4) a description of the working conditions of the migrants. 5) case studies of agricultural workers who refused to continue migrating to agricultural farms.

39. Nordheimer, J. "Migrants Find Local Climate is Hard to Bear", San Juan Star, (May, 1978).

The return of Puerto Ricans from New York and other mainland cities has accelerated in the last two years, raising questions about the social and political implications the return movement will have on this over-populated island.

40. Oyola, Jose R. "Migration-Inhumane or Highly Profitable for Puerto Rico" The San Juan Star, Sunday, March 21, 1982. pp. 3-8.

This economics professor presents the thesis that the Commonwealth Government should help the individual migrants to make a successful investment by providing timely information about job prospects and educational opportunities on the mainland.

41. Pacheco, Angel M. "La Migración como una Transición Crítica para la Persona en su Ambiente. Una Interpretacion Organismico Evolutiva. Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico: University of Puerto Rico. (Aug. 1981). (ED 200 668)

In order to explore some of the changes and stresses connected with migration and return migration, a study was conducted among migrants returning from the United States mainland to Puerto Rico. The sample consisted of 75 adolescents participating in a bilingual education program in Puerto Rico. Data were collected using psychological distance maps, the index of adjustment and values, and an interview schedule on person-environment relationships. Among the results, it was found that: (1) return migrants generally reported an experience of rejection; (2) they reported difficulties in understanding and speaking Spanish; (3) there was ambivalence as to their national identify; (4) non-migrants showed a higher discrepancy between their real and ideal self conceptions than did migrants; and (5) return migrants preferred to group themselves with other return migrants.

42. Palmer, Barbara C. Migrant Education. Newark, Delaware: International Reading Association, 1982.

Problems of mobility, poverty, school curriculum and self-concept make educating the migrant a difficult task. A great deal of quantitative research has been compiled on the problems of educating the migrant child. Federal and state monies have allowed migrant programs to expand while computer systems have made it easier to transfer school records. Even though millions of dollars are spent on migrant education each year, problems still persist. The contributors hope that this volume will provide researchers and teachers with insight as to what has been written recently on improving migrant education as well as provide a review of recent literature on the migrant child's educational needs, problems, and solutions. The materials selected for inclusion in the bibliography represent publications from 1970 to 1980.

43. Pérez, William J. "The Political Clout of the Neorican". The San Juan Star, Friday, November 12, 1976, pp. 22.

The commenter poses the thesis that it is startling that the Puerto Rican political parties have overlooked the obvious fact that Puerto Rico needs Puerto Ricans on the mainland at least as much as the Neoricans need the island.

44. Phelps, Loretta. "Las Piedras and the Neoricans - The Effect of Reverse Migration on One Small Town." San Juan Star Magazine. (June 15, 1980.) pp. 2-5.

Las Piedras is a pleasant town of 28,000 inhabitants. This little town has been affected periodically by different migratory patterns. The newspaper reporter interviewed more than a dozen returned migrants on the streets of Las Piedras, selected at random. There were three characteristics they seem to share: the desire to work, high esteem for education, and a strong sense of family unity.

45. Ramos, Perea Israel. "The School Admustment of Return Migrant Students in Puerto Rican Junior High Schools. "Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms, Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, University of Missouri, 1972.

The main objective of this study was to examine the influence of migration on the school adjustment of Puerto Rican return migrant students. School adjustment was conceptualized in terms ofthe students' own perceptions of school and self. Accordingly, a positive or favorable perception of school and self was regarded as indicative of students who were better adjusted. Conversely, a negative attitude or unfavorable perception of school and self was considered as indicating poor adjustment. Prior research findings and socialization theory have suggested the influence of residential mobility, length of residence, social status, and linguistic ability on the migrant's adjustment in mainland schools. Accordingly, difference in school adjustment were also low residential mobility; long, moderate, and short length of residence in the United States; high, middle, and low social status; and with high, average, and low linguistic ability in Spanish.

46. Rivera, García Rafael. "La Migración Puertorriqueña; Nuestra Cultura: Una Interpretación Contemporánea." Oficina de Asuntos Culturales. La Fortaleza, San Juan Puerto Rico. 1978.

The author explains the differences between Puerto Rican migration to the United States and other groups who have migrated and settled in the United States. Puerto Ricans do not have to wait five years to receive United States citizenship. Many Puerto Ricans migrate to the United States for economic reasons. Thus, once Puerto Ricans solve their financial problems in the United States, Puerto Ricans have the option of returning to the island. Many Puerto Ricans living in the United States dream of returning to Puerto Rico. Many of them accomplish this goal. The author discusses several factors that enhance the goal of returning Puerto Ricans, such as, transportation, relatives on the island, and knowledge of the culture.

47. Sandis, Eva. "Characteristics of Puerto Rican Migrants to and from the United States." International Migration Review. Vol. 40. 1970: pp. 22-42.

This article reviews the data and attempts to draw some conclusions from a comparison of Puerto Rican migrants to the United States, migrants who have returned to the island, and Puerto Ricans who have never left the island. The data used in this study were obtained from the U. S. Census and two surveys made by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (all of which had certain shortcomings). From the available data, it seemed that educational and occupational selectivity characterized the migrants, who had more schooling than the average Puerto Rican non-migrant and came from the skilled and semi-skilled occupations. When they come to the mainland, however, it appears that there is downward mobility in terms of occupation, but an increase in income. Return migrants living in Puerto Rico have more education, more white-collar jobs and lower income than Puerto Rican migrants remaining in the United States: but more data are needed to determine whether this difference existed before migration or resulted from differing experiences on the mainland. More data are also needed to increase the knowledge of motivational characteristics of Puerto Rican migrants, return migrants, internal migrants, and those who do not migrate at all.

48. Sandis, Eva. The Puerto Rican Experience. New York: Simon Schuster, Inc. 1970.

This reader grew out of the need to provide reading materials for students enrolled in a newly organized Puerto Rican Studies program at Fordham University. It was intended primarily as a reader for a course on the Puerto Rican Migration, offered under the joint auspices of the Department of Puerto Rican Studies and the Department of Sociology at Lincoln Center. Since reading materials about Puerto Rico and the Puerto Rican migration are still relatively scanty, and since the existing materials are not plentiful in most libraries, the author decided to collate the more significant items into a single volume easily accessible to those pursuing a program of Puerto Rican Studies.

The readings reflect a cultural and sociological perspective on developments in Puerto Rico and the migration to the mainland. The organization of the materials in the reader is based on the assumption that one cannot understand the mainland experience of Puerto Rican migrants without a thorough knowledge of their Island background. Selections by Puerto Rican intellectuals, and by other scholars thoroughly familiar with Puerto Rican society, are intended to acquaint the reader with the Island's cultural heritage, political and economic developments, stratification system and family patterns.

49. Stockton, William "Going Home: The Puerto Ricans, new migration" The New York Times Magazine. (Nov. 17, 1978).

50. Sobrino, James F. "Group Identification and Adjustment in Puerto Rican Adolescents." Ph. D. Dissertation, Yeshiva University. 1965.

This study investigated some plausible relationships between reference group identification and adjustment in Puerto Rican adolescents living in New York City. Many investigators have contended that an individual's habits and attitudes are greatly influenced by the character of the groups to which he belongs, the extent to which he identifies with his group, and by the relation of his group to the rest of society. Previous investigations have attempted to correlate the direction of socialization with the individual's good or poor self-concept. Much research and writing has been done with other minority groups. However, there is a dearth of literature on the interpersonal relationships of the Puerto Ricans. With the increasing number of Puerto Rican children entering our school systems each year, the importance of studies related to some of their adjustment problems becomes increasingly necessary. To help fill this void, the following hypotheses were formulated in order to study social adjustment among Puerto Rican Americans:

1) Social Adjustment depends upon the dolidity of the person's "anchor" in his own ethnic group; that is, the group with which he would be associated by others.

2) The group with which one identifies does not necessarily have to be the group in which one is most acceptable. That is, adjustment over a limited span of time may be sustained when a minority group member identifies with the majority group or "identifies with the aggressor."

3) Adjustment depends upon the closeness of the self-image with the idealized image. The subjects studied were three hundred and sixty male and female Puerto Rican adolescents between the ages of twelve and eighteen. They were selected from four Catholic parochial schools, and from a child guidance clinic. The study involved the administration of the following measurements: 1. Semantic Theoretical Scale, 2. Questionnaire; 3. EFOS, as well as other measures. On the basis of these tests and other criteria, the subjects were further divided into three groups: 1) Clinic group: clearly maladjusted; 2) School maladjusted but not in therapy; 3) School well adjusted. Correlations were made on the basis of these groupings and the original hypotheses set.

In summary, the major hypotheses of the study were that we would find a relationship to adjustment in the way that Puerto Rican adolescents related to their own in-group (Puerto Rican), the majority group (non-Puerto Rican American), and the closeness of their self-image with their idealized image. We have discovered that each of the experimental groups appears to use somewhat different reference group formations. The Clinic group seems more to identify with the majority group; the adjusted adolescent, depending upon age, seems to level distinctions between themselves and others while maintaining a favorable view of themselves; and a maladjusted but non-clinic group appears to view themselves more favorably than their performance would seem to justify.

51. Stern Michael. "Puerto Rico Pays Heavily for Mainland's Recession." New York Times (March, 1975). pp. 1 & 5.

The articles describes the reasons that Puerto Rico is importing a massive dose of the United States recession; and paying for it is forcing equally massive austerities on the people and Government of this sunny, productive but deeply troubled island commonwealth.

Among the difficultues confronted by Puerto Rico are: cuts in government agencies, a tax surcharge, high rates of unemployment and a pattern of reverse migration.

52. Teschner, R. V., et al. Spanish and English of United States Hispanics: A Critical Annotated, Linguistic Bibliography. Arlington, Virginia: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1975.

The present bibliography includes all items relating in full or in part to the speech and language behavior of United States residents/citizens of Hispanic background--chiefly Chicanos (Mexican-Americans) and mainland Puerto Ricans--but also Cubans, Sephardic Jews, peninsulares (Spaniards) and islenos (Canary Islanders in Louisiana).

In the process of assembling this volume's 675 items (the vast majority annotated in full, many critically and at some length) materials were examined from books, parts of books, doctoral dissertations. masters theses, articles, parts of articles, textbooks, anthologies, Festachriften and monographs, composed by persons from a wide variety of academic disciplines: linguistics in the main but, also, anthropology, sociology, education, mass communications, onomastics, speech pathology, folklore, literature and psychology.

53. Torruellas, Luz M. and Vazquez, Jose L. Los Puertorriqueños que Regresaron: Un análisis de su Participacion Laboral. Rio Piedras: Universidad de Puerto Rico. Centro de Investigaciones Sociales. 1982.

This is a demographic study conducted between 1960-1965 of the process of migration of the Puerto Ricans who left the United States and returned to Puerto Rico. The study was conducted by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of Fordham University and the Center for Social Research of the University of Puerto Rico.

The return migrants affected in several ways the Puerto Rican labor force. They augmented the numbers of Puerto Rican laborers on the island and the population of labor age. They changed the composition by sex and age of the Puerto Rican labor force, especially in the groups aged 20-24 and 25-44. The study revealed that unemployment rose dramatically, this phenomenon being the most significant to these Puerto Ricans who returned to the island.

54. Turner, Harry. How to Teach "Neoricans", Spanish is up to the Teacher." The San Juan Star, (March 2, 1982). pp. 3.

55. Vázquez, Luis. "Difícil El Regreso de los Puertorriqueños". El Nuevo Día. (18 April, 1979). pp. 28-30.

The "Puertorriqueño" who returns to Puerto Rico have serious adjustment and acceptance problems. Puerto Ricans do not accept them because of their linguistic and cultural differences.

56. Vázques-Calzada, José A. "Demographic Aspects of Migration" El Centro de Estudios Puertorriquenos. Migration Under Capitalism. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1980.

According to the author,migration has been one topic that has received the least attention from demographers and other social scientists. There is no doubt that mass migration has been a great escape valve for population pressures in Puerto Rico. But, according to the 1970 census, more families were returning to Puerto Rico than coming to the mainland United States.

57. Vidal, David. "Returning Migrants Find Puerto Rico Inhospitable", New York Times. (October 3, 1975). pp. 1, 20 and 35.

The articles present a list of case studies describing the linguistic and cultural difficulties confronted by Puerto Rican youngsters who return to the Island. While the decision to return is parental, it is the children who must adopt to island ways.

58. Vivo, Paquita, (ed.). "The Puerto Ricans: An Annotated Bibliography Revista Americas. September, 1974. 26:9 37. pp. 103-108.

Vivo's bibliography was sponsored by the Puerto Rican Research and Resources Center, Inc., part of the mainland "Universidad Boricua" with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and a branch in New York City. More than 2,600 entries appear, some annotated. Materials are arranged according to size and publication type: Part I includes "books, pamphlets and

and dissertations," II "government documents," III "periodical literature," and IV "audiovisual materials." Part I's "Language" subsection includes 41 items, only 3 of which deal with mainland PRS p; a glance at the only two language-related keywords in the subject index uncovers 25 items that pertain to "bilingualism" (9 relate to the mainland, and 3 of these are annotated) and 63 to "language"; few of the last category relate to the mainland either. There is little here for the student of U. S. Spanish in this otherwise excellent and attractive bibliography.

59. Wagenhiem, Kal, et al. Puerto Ricans in the United States: An Uncertain Future. Washington, D. C.: Commission on Civil Rights, 1976.

This book is a summary of the report prepared by the Commission on Civil Rights. The main purpose of this of this study is to identify the social and economic characteristics of Puerto Ricans in the United States. It pays special attention to the description of the employment and educational characteristics of the Puerto Ricans who reside in the United States. The Report focuses on the role of the Government in solving the social, economic and educational problems of Puerto Ricans in the United States.

60. Zapata, E. "Public schools will have new bilingual programs." The San Juan Star. (July 23, 1980). pp. - 2.

61. Zell, Steven. "Statistical Analysis of the 1971 Immigration Survey". In Puerto Rican Migrants: A Socio-Economic Study. San Juan, Puerto Rico: Puerto Rico Planning Board, 1972.

This study presents data on Puerto Rican return migrants from April, 1970 to April, 1971. According to survey critics, the statistical information did not bring to light any new information related to the characteristics of the return migrants. Perhaps because the definition of return migrant used was the same definition used in the 1960 Census, there was a lack of any seemingly new data.

62. Zell, Steven. A Comparative Study of the Labor Market Characteristics of Return Migrants and Non-Migrants in Puerto Rico. San Juan, Puerto Rico: Junta de Planificacion de Puerto Rico. 1973.

This study analyzed the immigration survey conducted by la Junta de Planificacion in 1972. The author modified the definition of "return migrant: to include any person who has lived outside of Puerto Rico for more than three consecutive months and the addition of the year in which the return migrant returned to Puerto Rico for the last time. This information provided accurate figures of the life-time migration experiences of Puerto Rican return migrants.

This study analyzed the socio-economic characteristics of the return migrants according to the year they returned to Puerto Rico for the last time. It was found that there were significant differences between the length of time the migrants stayed in Puerto Rico and variables such as labor participation, employment and unemployment characteristics.

63. Zottola, Armand. "Reverse Migration in Puerto Rico: A Case Study of Human Capital Investment and Technological Transfer," The Catholic University of America, unpublished, Doctoral Dissertation, 1977.

This study of the effect of the migratory experience in terms of Professor Schultz's human capital concept rested on a survey of 310 households of return migrants conducted in Puerto Rico. Structured questionnaires were administered in Spanish which provide detailed information of the migrants prior to emigration, during their residency in the United States, and after returning. The data contains economic, social, demographic and motivational information. Care was taken to exclude, as much as possible, questionnaires of sample respondents living in the City of San Juan, where economic activity has been considerably affected by external factors. The sample life-histories indicated that a very significant upgrading of occupational skills occurred during the migrants' residence in the United States. Regression analysis of the sample data strongly suggests that the critical period of skill improvement was during the first five years of residence and that such were more likely to be a function of on-the-job training. Such analysis also indicated that entrepreneurial activity by return migrants in Puerto Rico was considerably greater among those whose residency on the mainland exceeded five year. Return migrants who had not resided in those mainland metropolitan areas with large Puerto Rican communities exhibited greater upward occupational mobility and general income improvement. The author's conclusion was that the hypothesis was essentially correct. A secondary conclusion was that the flow of return migrants back to Puerto Rico has provided a mechanism for technological transfer to the Island's economy.